

## ADDRESS

The Democratic Republicans of the county of Onondaga.

portion of your fellow-citizens, old and unchanged Republicans, beg to address you in the language of friendship, and to solicit your attention to the peculiar position which we occupy in reference to the approaching election.

It has been our fortune to differ from the National Administration in respect to the prominent financial measure which it recommended to the consideration of the people. We have dissented likewise from its general policy towards the credit and business interests of the country.

General Jackson, through his official position, the Globe, denounced the Sub-Treasury Scheme, as "disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of the government, and its entire overthrow from 1789 to the present day."

We have seen the Republican party of Van Buren turning its back upon the public party of General Jackson. We have seen nearly all the professions and political maxims of the latter repudiated by its successor.

We are witnesses of the growth of power, under the auspices of the Democratic Chief Magistrate, and of the diminished influence which the popular exercise upon the policy of his administration. The whole history of his management of public affairs is a record of renegades to public sentiment, and it is as obvious as the noon-day sun, that if he succeeds in the accomplishment of his wishes, triumph is that of official power and obsequiousness over the honest impulses of popular opinion.

We feel constrained to declare to you, to the independent electors of Onondaga, that we can abide the operation of these principles no longer. They are sapping the temples of Liberty. We abjure the proposed Sub-Treasury Scheme, and deem it time if we would oppose its pernicious policy with effect, to manifest our hostility by an open declaration of our sentiments, some decisive course of action. We no longer support the men who are laboring to impose that gigantic scheme upon the country. We must cease to degrade the character of American Freemen, by failing to indicate in public the opinions we entertain in private. We must act for the Republic, and if the consequences to our separation from our former political associations, responsibility must rest upon those who vote of our remonstrances, have driven to the adoption of the alternative. We therefore announce to all who may feel an interest in our conclusions, that we have, at length, resolved to assume a position of uncompromising hostility to the establishment of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and to devote our best exertions to its defeat upon the final election at the polls. We call upon all who love their country, who would again see the days of golden prosperity, who would revive the true spirit of republicanism, who would repel the aggressions of the Federal Administration upon the reserved rights of the States, who would resist the encroachments of Executive influence, who would preserve the balances of Constitution, who would maintain the supremacy of an enlightened public opinion, and who would bequeath a system of free institutions, best bequeathed to the wants, the welfare and happiness of man,—we summon all such to our aid, to espouse our cause, and to do for its success.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is one of our highest privileges as American freemen, possessing elective franchise, and through it, the right of passing judgment upon the acts of rulers, to form and express opinions respecting the character and tendencies of the government, and that in doing so, we neither violate any principles of democracy or forfeit our claims to the rights of republicans.

Resolved, That though we were ardently attached to the administration of General Jackson, and were zealous in rendering aid to the elevation of Mr Van Buren to his high station, yet we cannot yield that obedience to the dictation of party managers which requires us to disavow the merits of our hearts, and sustain public measures which we conceive to be ruinous to the best interests of the country and dan-

gerous to the welfare of our institutions.

Resolved, That we regard the proposed establishment of the Sub-Treasury system, as the great question at issue in the approaching election, that we look upon that scheme as fraught with perilous consequence to our whole plan of government; as calculated to overthrow the Capital, Credit and Commerce of the North, and to cripple and depress its business, enterprise and industry; and as persisted in under circumstances tending to subvert the independence and equal authority of the Representative branch of the government, and to impair the respect due to expressions of the popular will, by fatiguing the people into a compliance with measures which they have deliberately rejected.

Resolved, That we concur in the following resolution which we find in the Albany Argus of Sep. 29th, 1837: "Resolved, That we consider the system of collecting the public revenue by the agency of Sub-Treasurers as peculiarly objectionable in principle; that the language of the Globe in 1834, (then the organ of General Jackson's administration) truly depicts the proposition as disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and its entire practice from 1789 down to this day; that it is as palpable as the sun that the effect of this scheme would be to bring the Public Treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands where one cannot now reach it;" and that any system which in 1834, was fraught with such imminent danger as to be condemned by a unanimous vote of the Democratic members of Congress must now be radically wrong, and underserving the support of a free and enlightened people."

Resolved, That we will employ our most strenuous exertions to defeat the establishment of this most odious and dangerous scheme for the acquisition of political power, and for controlling the voice and wishes of the people.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and disapprobation, a disposition on the part of the administration of the General Government to strengthen the power and influence of the executive arm, and to give to the mere recommendations and suggestions of the President the force and effect of Orders in Council and Imperial Decrees.

Resolved, That the policy and measures of the present administration are tending towards the evils and dangers of a consolidated government, overshadowing the rights of the States, and stripping the body of the people of their proper influence in the direction of the public affairs.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the collection of the revenues in gold and silver exclusively; and that we believe that a system of collection, custody and disbursement of the public money, through the agency of State Banks, might be devised, which, faithfully administered by a competent Secretary of the Treasury, would be found perfectly adequate to the wants of the government and the convenience of the people.

Resolved, That the expenditures of the government—having in ten years increased from thirteen to forty millions of dollars—are enormous, extravagant and wasteful; that the immense defalcations which have distinguished our recent history, are disgraceful evidences of a badly administered system of finance; and that the interference of the government officers in the elections, is a gross and growing abuse which calls for universal reprobation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the circulation of the small bills of our sound and solvent banks, and that we regard the continuance of that policy as incompatible with the success of the administration party at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we repose entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and republican character of the Hon. NATHANIEL P. TALMAGE, and that as between himself his colleagues and the President, he has proved to be the only true representative of the Empire State in the National Councils, the people of New York will not exhibit themselves as insensible to his merits and services, or unmindful of his claims upon their gratitude.

Resolved, That in the character and conduct of the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, we recognize the distinguished traits of a true disciple of Jefferson—that we respect him as a statesman of profound and sagacious views; as a true son of the "Old Dominion," in its better days—as a democrat of sterling worth and integrity—as a consistent politician who prefers the post of honor in a private station, to the gilded trappings of office, purchased at the expense of his principles, and by sacrificing the opinions of his constituents.

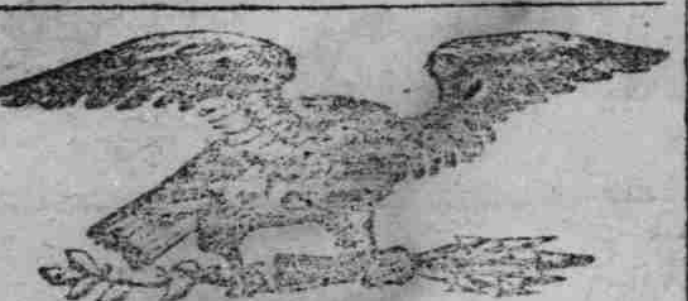
Resolved, That in the Van Buren Senators refusing to go into joint ballot last February for the purpose of Electing a Senator to represent this State in the United States Senate, we see a fair example of how much respect they entertain for the people's will—and we believe that the people of the Empire State will remember their conduct when they again express their opinion at the ballot boxes.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a central corresponding committee for the year ensuing, viz: Charles Carpenter, Noah Wood, Jerry Stevens, M. S. Marsh, J. H. Parker, H. T. Gibson, Hiram Church, N. P. Potter.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the Western State Journal, the Madisonian, New York Times, Poughkeepsie Journal, Ulster Sentinel, Ithaca Democrat, Unchanged Democrat, (Vernon) the Lever and Jeffersonian Democrat, (Schenectady), and such other papers as are friendly to the objects of the meetings.

JOHN BOMAN, Pres.  
N. P. POTTER, Vice Pres.  
E. Spaulding, Secretaries.  
E. P. Scriber, Secretaries.

## HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.



### THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

F.R. PRESIDENT,

WM H HARRISON,

The invincible Hero of Tippecanoe—the incorruptible Statesman—the inflexible Republican—the Patriot Farmer of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

A State Rights Republican of the school of '98, one of Virginia's noblest sons, and emphatically one of America's most sagacious, virtuous and Patriotic Statesmen.

The broad banner of HARRISON, LIBERTY and the CONSTITUTION is now

flung to the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring motto—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—THE DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE DOWNFALL OF ABOLITION—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

Col R. M. Johnson's Opinion of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

In a speech in Congress Colonel Johnson asked:

"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune, in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not speak—the history of the West, is HIS history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General Officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

HOLLY SPRINGS, JANUARY 11.

The HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER will hereafter be under the control of the subscriber and Mr E. J. FOSTER, as Editors and Publishers.

G. A. WILSON.

### PATRONS OF THE BANNER.

In presenting our self before the community in the attribute of an Editor, we have ever held to be an indispensable duty to extend that courtesy to our readers, as will enable it to fully understand the position which we intend to occupy, in regard to the various questions that it will be our business to discuss, and lay before the public.

The situation in which we stand as a nation, is one which is calculated to arouse the energies of every lover of his country to the boldest exertions in bringing back those good old halcyon days when rulers were so many blessings to the nation, and when we knew no such things as partizan Presidents, and qualifications for office, could be successful alone under the broad banner of merit.

Then so far as general politics are involved, we will not be found struggling under the banner of Martin Van Buren; and as we never came to any conclusion without a good and sufficient excuse, it becomes necessary that we should give our reasons for our intention to maintain this explicit stand in regard to the approaching election for President of the United States.

The measures of the present Administration are rather too much Federal to be reconciled to southern principles—twice have we seen with mortification the Van Buren party attempting to deprive Sovereign States of their representations on the floor of our National Councils, and too in contradiction to an expressed manifestation of the People. No longer is merit the qualification for appointment from the General Government, the cast of an applicant's politics, must be known, and if he is opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren, he is passed over, as unqualified for a station, when in other times his integrity and moral worth would give him 'fair pretensions.' Thousands of our Public Functionaries have been proscribed for 'opinions' sake office-holders are called upon to appropriate a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and are held directly responsible for their partizan faith.—It cannot be urged that this system of proscription does not destroy that independent formation of opinion once so characteristic of the American People. It is in our humble belief in direct conflict with the genius of our Government.

"'tis a base Abandonment of reason to resign Our right of thought."

No matter under what cognomen the proscriptive system may be enforced it is not Democratic—it is Federalism in toto. The histories of the most distinguished and powerful leaders of the Van Buren party, is too well known to inspire us with the belief that they have any claims to the appellation of "Democratic Republicans," we mean Messrs Torrey, McLean, Woodbury & Buchanan.

Again, on the abolition question; we shall not be misunderstood, we believe when that question becomes debatable in our National Legislature, it will be de facto a subversion of the sovereignty of the States, and so far as Mr Van Buren stands affected; he is sufficiently committed to incur the opposition of all the slave-holding communities.—It is conceded by all impartial minds that the 'Missouri Question' was one which designated parties, and we find Mr Van Buren in the N. Y. Legislature busy in getting up instructions to Rufus King, to vote against the admission of any State, unless they come in as non-slave-holding

States, while on the other hand we find WM H. HARRISON battling for the rights of Missouri, and occupying a conspicuous stand for the unrestricted admission. In a 4th of July oration delivered by General Harrison in Cheviot, Ohio, in 1833, he says:

"The discussion on the subject of Emancipation in the New Slave-holding States, is equally injurious to slaves and their masters, and has no sanction in the Principles of the Constitution."

But we have no doubt (if what has past is any criterion to judge of the future) he will be hunted down by the party, and charged with any thing and every thing, if it can subserve their purposes in re-electing their chief.

In the character of General HARRISON, there is nothing so far as we have been able to discover, that will induce us to believe that he would, under any circumstances, favor the doctrines of Federalism, Abolition, Centralism, or any system for the subversion of State Rights. Born in the land of Washington, of Henry, the Lee's, and the Randolph's, where he received his first political impulse—the son of one of the signers of that instrument which will stand the test of ages, we are bound to believe him a Democratic Republican of the purest water; and his subsequent life, which has been one of the most eventful, has shown most conclusively, that he can appreciate the pledge of his noble sire.

And further, we believe a change of our rulers actually necessary for the preservation of our free institutions. There is too much party tactics, too much Government patronage, and too many deviations from the good old ways of Jefferson and Madison, to ensure much longer our freedom as a people. We should ever hold it incumbent upon us as a people to watch over our state institutions,—resist all encroachments and approaches to centralism, and guard with the becoming jealousy of Freemen, our liberty and independence.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have never voted with the Van Buren party; and as long as it continues to experiment upon the interest of the people, we never shall.

As to the question of the Sub-Treasury we will refer our readers to an article in the last number of the "Holly Springs Banner," headed "Sub-Treasury" as expressing in part, our views on that question.

To our contemporaries we shall ever be proud to extend the many courtesies we feel to be due among brethren of the same craft, and with our opponents who honestly differ with us, we shall be proud to discuss the various topics which will be our business to present to the public, provided always, that that discussion is couched in language untaunted with personal reflections. We know "it is human to err," and charity, the first impulse of virtue, should ascribe it to the head rather than the heart.

EDWIN JUNIUS FOSTER.

January 11, 1840.

The "Minutes of the Tall-hatchie Baptist Association" have been printed according to order, and will be delivered on application at this office.

We have heard several complaints made from our subscribers in regard to their not receiving their papers. We assure them, with the exception of two weeks, the papers have been regularly enveloped and sent to the Post Office.

From the great unanimity of the opposition in the espousal of the cause of "Harrison and Reform," we hoist the flag this week with the most cheering prospects of success. We have taken some pains to examine the position of the States, and think the following is a liberal calculation as the probable result at the approaching election.

V. B. & Johnson. Harrison & Tyler.

Maine, 10 00

N. Hampshire, 7 00

Vermont, 00 7

Massachusetts, 00 15

Rhode Island, 00 4

Connecticut, 00 8

New York, 00 42

Delaware, 00 3

Pennsylvania, 30 00

New Jersey, 00 8

Maryland, 00 10

Virginia, 23 00

North Carolina, 00 15

South Carolina, 11 00

Georgia, 00 11

Alabama, 7 00

Mississippi, 00 00

Louisiana, 4 00

Arkansas, 3 00

Tennessee, 15 00

Kentucky, 00 14

Ohio, 00 21

Michigan, 00 3

Indiana, 00 9

Illinois, 00 5

Missouri, 4 00

114 180

Which shows a majority of 66 for the Whig ticket. The following States are considered doubtful.

V. Buren & Johnson. Harrison & Tyler.

Pennsylvania, 30 00

Virginia, 23 00

Tennessee, 15 00

Maryland, 00 10

Georgia, 00 11

Mississippi, 4-83 00-21

Give Van Buren and Johnson the whole of the 93 doubtful votes in the above table, and the result will stand for Van Buren and Johnson 135—and for Harrison and Tyler 159, which will show a majority of 24 electoral votes.

MODEST REQUEST.—The "Chickasaw Free Press" publishes a long Prospectus, and notifies publishers to give it a few insertions; and as a reward for so doing, they shall have the Free Press in exchange.—"You can't come in" in that way.

The following is Gen. Harrison's opinion of what should be the duty of a President:

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive, sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:

"II. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasure, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law, to carry on the public services, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

"III. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.

"IV. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to: 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2nd. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the states or individuals. 3rd. Such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

"V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

"VI. That in removals from office of those who hold the appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should be stated, if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

"And last, but not least in importance,

"VII. That he should not suffer the Executive department of the government to become the source of Legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfected shape, where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard."

John M. Moorehead, has been nominated as the whig candidate for Gov. of N. Carolina, and has accepted the nomination, in opposition to—it is uncertain, either R. M. Saunders, or Wm H. Haywood, loco-foco.

### ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—

The following will show the result of the election for Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Hunter is a warm whig, and in the appointment of committees he will, no doubt, enable Congress to do that justice, which the country now demands of that body:

Whole number of votes given 232; necessary to a choice 117; of which there were for

Robt M. T. Hunter, 119

John W. Jones, 55

Geo. McKim, 24

Zadoc Casey, 10

Francis W. Pickens, 9

Chas. G. Atherton, 4

Thos. Dandee, 2

Francis Thom s, 3

Tilghman A. Howard, 1

Linn Boyd, 1

D. H. Lewis, 1

D. A. Starkweather, 1

Nathan Clifford, 1

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Messrs Lewis and Pickens had previously withdrawn.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Monday the 16th, the chair announced the following as the Standing Committees of that body:

Foreign Relations—messrs Buchanan, chairman; messrs. Clay, Roane, Allen & Brown.

On Finance—messrs Wright, Benton, Hubbard, Nicholas and Webster.

On Commerce—messrs King Davis Ruggles, Mouton and Norvell.

On manufactures—messrs Lumpkin, Preston, Buchanan, Allen and Knight.

On Agriculture—messrs Mouton, Spence, Linn, Brown and Smith of Conn.

On military Affairs—messrs Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce and Nicholas.

On the militia—messrs Clay, of Alabama Smith of Indiana, Phelps, Fuller & Tappan.

On Naval Affairs—messrs Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Strange and Tappan.

On Indian Affairs—messrs White, of Tennessee, Sevier, Linn, White & Phelps.

On Claims—messrs Hubbard, Young, merriks, Williams and Betts.

On Revolutionary Claims—messrs Smith White, of Tenn. Knight, Crittenden & Robinson.

On the Judiciary—messrs Wall, Clayton, Strange, and Smith of Ia.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—messrs Robinson, Lumpkin, Knight, Fulton and Henderson.

On Roads and Canals—messrs Young, Phelps, Spence, Henderson and Smith of Indiana.

On Pensions—messrs Pierce, Prentiss, White, Roane and Betts.

On the District of Columbia—messrs merriks, Crittenden, Lumpkin, Southard & Clayton.

On Patents—messrs Strange, Davis, Prentiss, Robertson and Spence.

On the Contingent Fund—messrs Knight Fulton and Lumpkin.

On Engrossed Bills—messrs Smith, of Ia. Henderson and Phelps.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 o'clock at night.

DEAR SIR: I must drop you a line explanatory, apologetic and exculpatory. I have not been quite regular in the way of letters but you must lay it to the account of the labor I have performed for the good of the cause. Every night I have been at work in one way or another, until the next morning. By the extras and reports in the papers forwarded to you, I have taken care that you should know what was going on here, whether or not you received a long letter by every mail.

With regard to the convention, the whole

affair has gone off in a manner most extraordinary. The whole body went as one man to day for the nominations. Clay, Scott, or unknown afterwards; all were WHIGS for such disinterested abandonment of preferences, personal and sectional—such devotion to the interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country—was never before witnessed. And you may depend upon it, that there is a spirit moving the waters that will roll a flood of political redemption over the land.

If it were possible for H. Clay to add to his well-earned fame, he did so to-day by the letter read in convention. It was a beautiful, plain and simple document, springing from the breast of the writer; and the tears which trembled in many an eye, told that it went to the hearts of the hearers. A more noble example was never presented, and I do not think it will be surpassed by any friends, if my name is any obstacle, any with it."

This evening our town has been illuminated, and a large and enthusiastic public meeting held in the Court House, which was addressed by Gov. Barbour and Leigh of Virginia; Gen Murphy of Ohio; Gen Wilson, of New Hampshire; and other distinguished gentlemen. Their remarks were most eloquent and appropriate, and the crowd of people present was a noble testimony that the nomination will be most warmly sustained.

In order that your readers may be satisfied that the delegates evinced the proper spirit here, I send you a sketch of the proceedings relative to the nominations.

Reported for the Harrisburg Telegraph.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1839.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. A prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. R. DeWitt, of Harrisburg, when

Mr Banks of Kentucky rose and said that as a delegate from Kentucky, he had come here to acquiesce in the decision of this convention; he bowed before its decision; and could assure the convention that the nomination made last evening would receive the hearty support of his constituents—at least it would not be his fault if it did not. The situation of the Kentucky delegation had, he said, been one of peculiar responsibility—they had their first choice, but they came here to sustain the nomination when a vote, and on their part to assure the convention they would do so. Among his constituents Mr B said the nomination would be received as it deserved. They are uncompromising in their determined hostility to the administration of Martin Van Buren.

In his own district he could assure the convention Gen W H Harrison would receive as large a vote as Mr Clay.—My fellow-citizens, said Mr B, prefer Mr Clay, but they left me uninstructed, which I regarded as a liberal spirit; and the cultivation of such a spirit in all our relations cannot but have a salutary effect.

The Whigs of the State of Kentucky, said Mr B, are sincere in their devotion to Henry Clay—not on his own account alone, for the measure of his fame is already full, but because they believe him to be the man of his country. But Kentucky will not prove unworthy of the man whose fame is but another name for her glory. She loves her country more than she loves CLAY; and her delegates have met here as the people will meet the ballot boxes, on the broad platform of determined hostilities to Martin Van Buren. Side to side with their brethren from other states, Whigs of Kentucky will contend for the reformation of those abuses which now threaten the destruction of our beloved country; and strive to make what present rulers will not—patriots happy.

Mr Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said that Maryland's choice was well known—it was unnecessary now to mention the individual. The delegation had upheld that choice to the last. But satisfied, on consultation with the delegates from other sections of the Union, that the choice of Maryland would be in the opinion of a majority of the delegates, there was an other name that could carry down into the ranks of the enemy—the proposed, on the part of the delegation from Maryland, to offer a resolution that the result of the balloting be unanimously confirmed, and that Gen WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON be presented to the American people with the sanction of this convention."

Under this banner, said Mr J, we can win, and we will triumph; and in order to afford time for the report of the committee, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, I proposed that the convention take a recess for half an hour, and he felt satisfied that a name would be presented in connection with that office, on which the friends of Harrison and Scott could unite with the same unanimity that prevails among the friends of Clay and Scott in regard to the nomination of Harrison. (Immense applause.)

Mr Cherry, of North Carolina, said that the State he represented had remained comparatively quiet in the selection of the nomination. She had her first choice, as well as other states, but she had long fought against the spoilers not to know her duty, and she would stand by her sister States in the present contest; by giving Gen Wm H Harrison a determined support; and when the election return came in, said Mr C, they will show that "OLD RIP IS WIDE AWAKE AGAIN."

Mr Preston, of Ky, said the convention had already been correcty assured that the delegation from his state came for conciliation and compromise—harmony and concession—and he was certain that the resolution he was about to propose was one that would meet the approbation of the convention. I meet naturally thought, said Mr P, that Kentucky stands here in the attitude of one disappointed of her favorite choice. But people it was true, had their preference; but